

THE NEW YORK GENERAL INTELLIGENCER AND ADVERTISER.

"GIVE ME THE LIBERTY TO KNOW, TO UTTER, AND TO ARGUE FREELY, ACCORDING TO CONSCIENCE, ABOVE ALL OTHER LIBERTY."

NEWMARKET, C. W., FRIDAY, SEPT. 27, 1861.

WHOLE NO. 465.

VOL. X. NO. 33.

Business Directory.

John T. Stokes,
ARCHITECT &c. &c. 320, Canada
West, Station Jan. 23, 1856. 17-51

T. Bishop & Son,
BRICK-LAYERS, Plasterers &c. &c.
Newmarket, May 7, 1857. 17-14

A. Boulton,
BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Con-
veyancer, &c. &c. Newmarket, Oct. 9th, 1859. 17-35

R. Moore,
BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, At-
torney, Conveyancer, &c. &c. Office in
New Court House, next to the County Council
Office, Toronto, June 5, 1859. 17-35

John R. Jones,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chan-
cery, Conveyancer, &c. &c. Office in
Elgin Street, Toronto, June 20, 1855. 17-23

North Richardson,
CONVEYANCER, Land Agent, &c. &c.
Office in Old Stand, Prospect St. Patents for
Inventions prepared. Newmarket, 1855. 17-1

William B. Sullivan,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Soli-
citor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary
Public, &c. Office No. 2 Toronto, record
deposited in the Office, Toronto, C. W.
November 4th, 1861. 17-35

James W. Severs,
ATTORNEY at Law, Solicitor in Chan-
cery, Conveyancer, &c. &c. Office in
Adelaide Street, opposite Court House,
August 2nd, 1860. 17-25

T. H. Bull,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Soli-
citor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary
Public, &c. Office in the Buildings, No. 25,
North Side of Adelaide Street, East of
Yonge Street, Toronto, Oct. 11, 1860. 17-35

Dr. Pyne,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur, re-
sponding to the public, that he has re-
turned to his former residence on
Yonge Street, where he may be consulted
on professional business, Newmarket,
Newmarket, May 11, 1856. 17-15

Dr. Hackett,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucheur, &c.
Office in Prospect Street, (Garbitt) 1861
Newmarket. 17-26

Dr. Billary,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucheur, &c. re-
sponding to the public, that he has re-
turned to his former residence on
Yonge Street, where he may be consulted
on professional business, Newmarket,
Newmarket, Oct. 11, 1860. 17-35

Professional Notice.
DR. HUNTER has leave to announce to
the inhabitants of Newmarket, and sur-
rounding country, that he has resumed the
practice of his profession in all its branches
Office at the residence, 111 York Street, Con-
veyancer, Newmarket, Newmarket, Oct. 11, 1860. 17-14

Walter B. Geikie, M. D.,
LIEUTENANT of the Medical Board of Up-
per Canada, recently one of the Medical
Officers of the Toronto General Hospital,
and of the Medical Staff of the University
of Toronto, has returned to Au-
rora, Ontario, where he may be consulted
on all the various branches of his profes-
sion. Aurora, Dec. 15, '59. 17-44

R. Ramsey, M.D., M. Edinburg,
GRADUATE (with honours) of the Univer-
sity of Queen's College, Kingston, C. W.
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.
155-2nd Street, BROWNVILLE. 17-64

Hides! Hides! Hides!
THE Subscriber is prepared to pay CASH
for hides. THOMAS NIXON.
Newmarket, Dec. 5th, 1859. 17-43

International
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON,
CAPITAL, Half a Million Sterling.
ROBERT H. SMITH, Agent.
Newmarket, Nov. 3, 1860. 17-41

John T. Stokes,
COMMISSIONER for taking Affidavits in
the County of York and Peel, Conveyancer, &c. &c.
Office in the Court House, Newmarket, C. W.
June 3, 1859. 17-16

Wm. Mosley,
CONVEYANCER and Land Agent, Com-
missioner in the County of York, Office on
Yonge Street. Aurora, 25th May 1855. 17-17

John Saxton,
WATCH and Clock Maker, Main
Street, Newmarket, Ont. All kinds of
Watches and Clocks repaired in or-
der and warranted. Newmarket, Sept. 9, 1860. 17-31

Bible Depository.
BIBLES and Testaments can be had at Bo-
ne's prices, by applying to the
Bible Depository, opposite Rail-
road Depot. Newmarket, Mar. 26, 1860. 17-10

George B. Hutchcroft,
WATCH and Clock Maker, Main
Street, Newmarket, Ont. All kinds of
Watches and Clocks repaired in or-
der and warranted. Newmarket, Sept. 9, 1860. 17-31

Dr. Beatty,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur,
Office in Water Street, foot
of Main Street. Newmarket, 1857. 17-3

Albion Hotel,
EAST MARKET SQUARE,
TORONTO.
J. SMITH, Proprietor.
Toronto, December 19, 1859. 17-45

Business Directory.
Dr. McCullum,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur.
Residence, Mount Albert, Township of
East York, Ontario. August 1st, 1861. 17-25

C. Mortimer,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur.
A fresh supply of Drugs, Chemi-
cals, Medicines, &c. &c.
Aurora, March 16, '60. 17-5

RAILROAD HOTEL,
NEWMARKET.
Mrs. J. FORSYTH, PROPRIETRESS.
Omnia in et pro Cura, Free.
Newmarket, March 27, 1861. 17-7

COMMERCIAL HOTEL
(LATE MAY'S OLD STAND.)
BY HENRY CROXON.
HOLLAND LANDING.
THESE premises have lately been thor-
oughly renovated and re-fitted for the accom-
modation of guests.
N. B.—Good Stabling and a careful hostler
always in attendance.
Holland Landing, March 16, 1860. 17-5

"Marksmen's Home,"
BY JAS. MCCLURE,
HOLLAND LANDING.
THIS Hotel is now the only fitted up for
the accommodation of guests, and at-
tached to it is one of the best Public Houses in the
Village.
Holland Landing, March 16, 1860. 17-5

JAS. MCCLURE,
Licensed Auctioneer
For the United Counties of York and Peel.
Office in the Court House, Newmarket, C. W.
Holland Landing, March 16, 1860. 17-5

H. Noble, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur,
Sharon, C. W.
Feb. 13, '60. 17-2

T. H. Ince,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Soli-
citor in Chancery, Notary Public, &c. &c.
N. B.—Money to loan in sums to suit bor-
rowers. Office—York Chambers, opposite the
Post Office, Toronto, C. W.
Feb. 20, '61. 17-2

WELLINGTON HOTEL,
AURORA!
GEO. L. GRAHAM—PROPRIETOR.
THIS Hotel is beautifully situated near the
Aurora Station, and has recently been re-
fitted for the accommodation of guests.
A careful Hostler always in Attendance!
Aurora, April 1, 1861. 17-9

Magistrate's Blanks
OF all descriptions, on hand for sale. Apply
at the NEW ERIE OFFICE.
Newmarket, June 9, '60. 17-1

Geo. Wallace,
BARBER, Hairdresser, &c. &c. begs re-
spectfully to inform the public that he has re-
turned to his former residence on
Yonge Street, where he may be consulted
on all the various branches of his profes-
sion. Aurora, Dec. 15, '59. 17-44

R. B. Joy,
BARBER, Hairdresser, &c. &c. Main St., New-
market. Aurora, Scissors, Knives, &c. &c.
ground and set on the shortest notice.
Newmarket, Nov. 15, '60. 17-40

Dr. D. E. Seymour,
HOMOEOPATHIC Physician, Office—
Water Street, near the New Era
Building, Newmarket, C. W.
July 7, '59. 17-21

Benj. Pearson,
COMMISSIONER in the County of York,
Conveyancer, &c. &c. Agent for the
Provincial Land Surveyors. Office on Yonge
Street. Aurora, May 2, '61. 17-12

S. M. Jarvis,
BARRISTER and Solicitor in Chancery,
Conveyancer, &c. &c. Office in
Newmarket. Has removed his office from
Main St. to Ontario St., Newmarket, where
the business will be conducted as usual, by
Mr. J. L. Clapham.
Newmarket, April 4, '61. 17-61

Matthews & Maclean,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS
OLD CORN EXCHANGE,
FRONT STREET, TORONTO.
ADVANCES made on FLOUR,
GRAIN, HOGS, BUTTER, or other
produce, consigned to us, or to
David E. McLean & Co., Montreal.
Dec. 14, 1859. 17-45

Hallen and Willson,
CIVIL ENGINEERS,
AND
Provincial Land Surveyors.
THE Subscribers beg to announce that,
having entered into partnership, and
being supplied with the most accurate in-
struments, they are now prepared to take
orders in their respective branches, and
hope by a strict regard to accuracy and
dispatch, and a close general attention to
business to give entire satisfaction to all
who may favor them with their patronage.
With a view to meeting the exigencies of
the times when there are more neighbors
than ever, they have determined to re-
duce the unusually low rate of \$3.00
(three dollars) per mile run, with its genera-
lly adhered to, however, the right to
decide from local circumstances
whether their lines shall be run by the
piece or by the day.
MR. HALLEN will be at Sutton the first
Tuesday in September, at Bonfield the
first Tuesday in October, at Brownville the
first Tuesday in November, and at Stouffville
the first Tuesday in December, 1861,
at each of which places he will remain a
few days.
S. W. HALLEN, ALFRED WILLSON, JR.
Newmarket, Aug. 12th, 1861. 17-45

Business Directory.
J. W. KETCH,
Watch and Clock Maker.
FROM ENGLAND.
Begs respectfully to announce to the citizens of
NEWMARKET,
And surrounding country, that he has opened
a shop in the building adjoining Mr. Hutch-
croft's Wheelright Shop, where he hopes by
strict attention to business, and
LOW CHARGES.
To merit and receive a share of public patron-
age.
Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, and all
kinds of Fancy Articles carefully repaired and
warranted.
The best references can be given on appli-
cation.
Newmarket, Nov. 16, '60. 17-40

Newmarket Iron Foundry.
JAMES ALLAN begs to return thanks for
past favors, and to intimate that he is pre-
pared to cast Steam Engines, Machine
Gearing, and other articles usually required
in his line of business. A number of Sugar
Kettles, Stoves and Pumps, on hand for sale.
Newmarket, Feb. 10, '60. 17-1

Dentistry!
DR. S. N. PECK;
SURGEON DENTIST,
RESPECTFULLY announces
that he will be in
NEWMARKET—the first three days of each
month.
Reasons—The fourth of each month,
November, December, January.
Broomfield—The 5th and 6th of the same
months. When he will be most hap-
py to wait upon those who require
his services in any of the
BRANCHES of his PROFESSION.
He gave good operation previously war-
ranted.
Dr. S. N. P., for the future intends to work
cheaper than any other Dentist in the
Province.
Teeth inserted on Gold or Silver Plate or Vul-
canized Rubber.
Teeth Extracted with the least possible pain,
and particular attention paid to the Regulation
of Children's Teeth.
Newmarket, May 5th, '60. 17-12

W. C. ADAMS, D. D. S.,
Surgeon Dentist, 99 King Street East,
Toronto, C. W.
PARTICULAR attention given to the regu-
lation of Children's Teeth. Consultation
free, and all work warranted.
Dr. A. has turned his attention to the im-
provement of his profession in all its branches,
and can supply the profession with Teeth,
Gold, Vulcanized Apparatus, and Vulcanized
Rubber, and the best Bone Filling.
Teeth inserted on Gold, Silver, or Vul-
canized Rubber, with Continuous Gums,
which are warranted to give entire satisfaction.
Toronto, July 25, '60. 17-25

Teeth Extracted Without Pain,
BY THE USE OF ELECTRICITY,
BY DR. E. C. EDMONDS,
SECOND DENTIST.
WHO will be at the NORTH AMERICAN
HOTEL, Newmarket, the 1st Tuesday
of each month.
Sundays—First Wednesday in each month.
Broomfield—2nd and 29th of each month.
Teeth inserted on Gold, Silver, or Vul-
canized Rubber.
All operations in his profession, performed in
the most approved manner, and warranted.
Residence—Aurora, C. W.
E. C. EDMONDS.
Aurora, Nov. 4, '59. 17-38

G. W. TAYLOR,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
Member of the Royal College of V. S.
Returning thanks for the liberal encour-
agement most liberally received, begs to intimate
that he is now prepared to treat all
DISEASES OF ANIMALS
At his own stables on the shortest notice, and
with confidence warrant a cure in all cases
within the reach of medical skill and treatment.
Residence—Near the Eagle Hotel.
N. B.—No charge for Stabling.
Newmarket, July 3, 1861. 17-21

HAV'N'T VAMOOSSED!
E. SPENCER
Returning thanks to his old patrons and
friends who have been so kind as to may
him to his new residence, he begs to in-
form them that he is now prepared to
FURNISH PATRONS,
Just received, which he is prepared to make
to order in the latest
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN STYLES.
And warranted to please the most fastidious.
Remember the Old Shop, near
Stimpson & Trent.
Main Street, Newmarket.
Newmarket, June 13, 1861. 17-12

E. D. ROGERS,
JOHN & CAMPBELL,
Returning thanks for the liberal patronage
conferred since commencing business in
this place, would respectfully intimate that he
is prepared to contract for the
ERECTOR OF BUILDINGS,
of all descriptions, and furnish materials of
superior quality, as may be agreed upon. He keeps
constantly on hand, a good supply of Shingles
and other building materials, and is a
reliable and careful contractor with dispatch.
Newmarket, Sept. 21, 1857. 17-31

Old Established Black Bull Inn,
No. 206, QUEEN ST. TORONTO.
JOHN PURDY, PROPRIETOR.
J. P. WOULD particularly invite gentle-
men and families visiting Toronto to
call on him, as he has secured an extensive
refitting of the above establishment for the
general comfort of his guests. Good stabling
and every necessary for horses and carriages.
S. W. HALLEN, ALFRED WILLSON, JR.
Newmarket, Aug. 12th, 1861. 17-45

Doctry.
HUMAN LIFE.
"It is even as the vapor that appears
for a little time and then vanisheth away."
—JAMES IV. 14.
Such is life, how very fleeting!
Transient as a summer's day;
Vapor, like the clouds above us,
Changing ever in its stay.
Such is life, O, how uncertain!
Who can tell the solemn hour
When shall end our pilgrim journey—
Death shall strike with fearful power.
Such is life, its swiftly passing,
Like the flowing stream it goes;
Yet it brings us many blessings,
Also many ills and woes.
Such is life, its lights and shadows,
Less or more our days are staid;
Yet the time is not far distant
When these things with us shall end.
Let us then press boldly onward,
Never falter, never fear;
Bear every cross, till we assemble
Where is shed no farewell tear.

Educational.
Intellectual and Moral Training.
BY R. R. JENNISON.
An Essay read before the Co. of York Teachers'
Association at its last session.
The subject of education is usually con-
sidered, in a general sense—perhaps the
term itself has undergone a change, or has
degenerated to a considerable extent.
The common acceptance signifies in-
struction in letters, human science, and
various accomplishments of the mind, as
entirely distinct is its consideration from
moral culture. Education is the means
by which our faculty of reason is made
both the power and good to judge be-
tween truth and error, good and evil—
then it must be of a moral nature. We
are all interested in truths, but not in all
truths equally; they are important to us
only as our circumstances render them so—
and in education the youth is natural-
ly and principally led to the knowledge of
those things which may be of most im-
portance to them in stations of after life
which they are destined to fill. That
youth would be preposterously educated
whose attention should be engaged in the
science of music, when he is designed for
the walks of commerce; or who should be
confined to the study of Physics, who is
for the profession of the law. This would
not be education, but mockery; but if
there are truths in which man is interest-
ed—not because he is of this or of that
profession, but which are of importance
to him as man, whether he be rich or
poor, whether circumstances conduct him
through life in the higher or lower walks;
then that education is defective which
does not reveal those to his mind. Gross
ignorance, and utter absence of mental
culture are proved to be in general, fruit-
ful sources of crime and moral evil in
every shape. It is not enough that a
sane mind, and of sound judgment be
taught to take account as indispensable ele-
ments in the production of legitimate and
moral results in action and character.
The intellect beclouded and darkened by
ignorance and its attendant hosts of error
or prejudice, or benumbed by neglect and
disease, is capable of the clearest and ac-
tivity which belong to the normal state
and condition of the human mind. A
pure, intelligent, and loyal adherence to
principle and conscience cannot in such
circumstances be expected to exist.
Among the intellectual sources of moral
life and power, a prominent place must
ever be assigned by the judicious educator
to the moulding and directing efficacy of
imagination and taste. If the intellectu-
al faculties are untrue or impure in their
action and character, the tendency of the
whole moral being is only evil and that
continually. If they are sound and
healthy, pure and vigorous, they become
sure safeguards, faithful guides, and ge-
neral companions of the youthful spirit. It
is the object of all intellectual training to
destroy error and lead to truth, just as it
is the object of Christian ethical training
to destroy sin and lead to virtue by faith.
Let it be thoroughly understood that the
human being, at the very dawn of intelli-
gence, possesses various tendencies or de-
vices, some requiring to be encouraged
and rendered habits; and others, which
for his own comfort, and that of his fel-
low-creatures, must be kept in subjection.
The latter of these appear to be by far the
most prominent; for this will be seen in
a child's character. He will soon show a
disposition or desire to be insolent, vi-
olent and cruel, before he will manifest any
of the better qualities. The first business
then, of education, is to check and put
under habitual restraint, all the former
dispositions, and to draw forth and cul-
tivate those which are of an opposite char-
acter, such as justice, self-denial, &c. &c.
Children are naturally given to mischief.
The best and most successful method of
preventing this is to keep them busily en-
gaged. Give them something that will
occupy their attention heartily, such as
things which attract the eye and ear. It has
been discovered that children have five
senses, together with various muscles and
mental faculties, all of which must be kept
in a state of activity, and if not usefully
employed, will be mischievously em-
ployed. And experience has proved that it is easier to
furnish profitable and useful employment
for all the powers, than it would be to
stand over them with a rod and stifle their
workings. The last brain is found to be
of little service, if there be not enough of
vital energy to work it; just as in a ma-
chine, the workmanship of which is super-
ior to its propelling force; and to obtain
the one by the sacrifice of the other is
considered a folly.
In the early steps towards the forma-

tion of correct habits, it is necessary that
until the power of self-guidance is obtain-
ed, the pupil should be constantly under
the eye of his master; not so much dis-
tinction to exercise authority, as to give in-
struction and advice. Before the habit
of self-direction is formed, it is therefore
pernicious to leave much time at the pu-
pil's disposal. Proper intellectual and
moral aims must be inspired; and the pu-
pil must attain a knowledge of the mode
of employing his time with skill, usefully,
and under the guidance of right motives,
ere he can be properly left to the sponta-
neous suggestions of his own mind. Here,
therefore, the moral and intellectual train-
ing are in correct harmony. Without an
accurate acquaintance with the visible and
tangible properties of things, our concep-
tions must be erroneous, our inferences
vague, and our operations unsuccessful.
The education of the senses neglected, all
after teaching partakes of a drowsiness
which is impossible to cure. Begin to
talk to a child about number in the ab-
stract, and he comprehends it about as
much as he does the barking of a dog.
The truths of number, of distance, of
form of relationship, &c. were all origi-
nally drawn from objects. When it was
first proposed to establish some measure
by which small distances should be esti-
mated, it was natural to have recourse to
some parts of the human body, as the arm,
the foot, the hand; and hence the origin
of the cubit—the length of the arm from
the elbow to the longest finger; of the
foot, the length of a man's foot; and of
the palm or hand-breadth, the width of
a man's hand. The span was the distance
from the end of the thumb to that of the
little finger when extended; and the
fathom the space between the extremities
of the outstretched arms. These instan-
ces, though added, are sufficient to estab-
lish the point that they originated from
the use of some familiar and natural ob-
jects, and to prevent such truths to the
child in the concrete, is to let him learn
them as the rice learned them. By and
by, perhaps, it will be seen, that he can-
not possibly learn them in any other way;
for if he is made to repeat them as ab-
stractions, the abstractions can have no
meaning for him, until he finds that they
are simple statements without reason. As
he comes by his first notions of number
through the medium of objects, so his
whole training must be based on the ob-
servations of these; he does not use num-
ber for his own sake, but for the sake of
the things to be numbered. He counts
by sight and is not able to abstract from
the things. He knows what seven mar-
bles or seven men are; but he cannot
reason about the number seven; hence it
necessary to refer him to sensible objects,
and teach him what he can see before per-
plexing him with abstract conceptions.
A mere infant in this way may be taught
in this way may be taught to add, sub-
tract and divide, to a considerable extent.
Order among children is of the utmost
importance. Teach them to have a place
for everything, and everything in its prop-
er place. After the child has finished
playing for a time with any of its toys,
or whatever else it has had, let it lay them
aside in some convenient place until called
for by it when needed; if refusing or
neglecting to put away the articles it has
scattered about, and having scattered the
trouble on some one else, it should, on a
subsequent occasion be denied the means
of giving this trouble to some one else.
If you do not put away
your playthings when you have done play-
ing with them, of course you cannot have
them the next time you desire them."
This is obviously a natural consequence;
neither increased nor lessened, and must
be so recognized by the child. The pen-
alty comes, too, when it is most keenly
felt; and the strong impression so pro-
duced can scarcely fail to have effect on
the future conduct. Take another case:
Perhaps Jane has not got up her music
lesson; well, do not fall into the common
error of reprimanding her on the subject, but
on the contrary, take and lock up the
piano for a few days, so as she will be de-
prived of it; this will have a better effect
than all your scolding. Crying is usual-
ly the means adopted by children to get
what they want, and this is generally
yielded to by those who have the care of
children, in practice which proves very
detrimental to their minds. It teaches
them to grow up with will and cunning.
The child ought to be taught repeatedly
that he is not to obey every first impulse
of the mind; but that self-denial, a thing
which an infant can comprehend, is ne-
cessary for its own comfort and welfare.
Defects in children are either hereditary
or acquired, nevertheless, they ought to
be duly considered, and every suitable
means adopted for their removal. Par-
ents commit an error when they attempt
to govern their children by threats, scold-
ings, &c. A child never ought to be
threatened; it is cruel. If he needs
punishment, do it immediately, and be
done with it. Likewise, he should never
receive angry reproof; he should be taught
to be governed by love rather than fear.
At the same time it is of the utmost ne-
cessity to be firm and decided in all your
dealings with him. Piracies and decision
on the part of both parent and teacher,
ought to be fully adhered to. The
child ought not, in anywise, be allowed to
transgress or disobey the word of com-
mand. Different as all characters are,
different as all intellects, and different as
all situations, the great duty of life is the
same, viz: the promotion and happiness
of our fellow-men. And every individual
who improves himself improves society;
and every mother who rears her child
aright, does something towards the moral-
ization or un-moralization. Nothing can be
more beautiful than the conduct of a child
taught under correct influences, and a
proper training, he not only recks his own
happiness, but the happiness of those with
whom he associates. He is ready to wel-
come and be welcomed; there is no sel-

fish motives in his enjoyments, but on
the contrary, courteous and affable in all
his dealings.
The universal error committed in train-
ing children is irregularity of behavior
towards them; at one time they are coaxed,
petted, and humored in every fancy
and at another they are scolded, chastised,
and abused. One moment a mother will
be seen fondling her child, and the next
pouring out her wrath upon it; out of
temper she will inflict personal punish-
ment, and then, moved by compassion,
she will soothe and caress it in her fond
embrace. All this is decidedly improper and
ruinous to it. Example goes a great way
in communicating good and bad habits to
children. Those who are engaged in in-
fant training should learn to know and
command themselves. Children are natu-
rally truthful. Nature does not lie.
Let nothing be done to alter this happy
disposition. Cultivate in them the love
of truth, candor and honesty. It is im-
mentable to think what falsehoods are ut-
tered sometimes to children in order to
keep them quiet or obedient. Threats of
being taken away by old men, black men,
or some fearful looking hobgoblin, and
other like terrors. This has often result-
ed in death, fits, idiocy, or insanity
through such inhumanity. But this is
not all; when the child grows up and be-
gins to understand differently, he finds
that it is a lie, and is no longer governed
by it, but is more disobedient than ever;
and, perhaps, to him this is the first ex-
ample of an untruth, and such being the
case he is furnished with an idea to imi-
tate one for himself. Playing with toys
is not only amusement, but the proper oc-
cupation of children. Then let them
have such things as a box of wooden
bricks, whereof to build houses, or a
slate and pencil, or a picture book out
of which a variety of questions will arise
in the child's mind, thus affording an ex-
cellent opportunity of useful and valu-
able instruction. The child is to be pitied
who has neither toy nor playfellow. Children
frequently acquire habits of violence from
their parents. If the little boy by ac-
cident should knock his head against the
table, the fond and foolish parent will tell
him to beat the table; this inculcates the
passion of revenge, and is decidedly im-
proper, and injurious to his finer feelings;
and this passion being called forth in
childhood will grow up with him to man-
hood. On the contrary he ought to re-
ceive an opposite teaching, such as to be
forgiving, to entertain kindly feelings to-
ward all. Habit and order ought to be
cultivated properly in children. As the
wise man has beautifully expressed it
"Train up a child in the way that he
should go, and when he is old he will not
depart from it." Children are ever copy-
ists of example. It is pernicious to teach
them one thing, and then set them an
example which is quite the contrary; for
it is from action that character is formed,
and not from words. We shall
conclude our essay by commenting a lit-
tle on the teacher of morals. It is the
duty of the teacher of morals, not only to
explain, but to train, that is cultivate and
establish in the minds of children correct
principles—which are as necessary as
teaching reading, writing, arithmetic, &c.
when these are once learned they are
never forgotten. The tender mind of
the child is capable of receiving impres-
sions which will be lasting, and which
will govern his future thoughts, and ac-
tions, as a man and as a citizen. The
virtue and vice imparted on his early in-
telligence never forsakes him, and when
years have rolled him into his dotage,
when the finger of time has placed its mark
upon him, when he loses the remem-
brance of events and incidents which
transpired while in vigor and prime of
manhood, still he retains very forcibly a
recollection of the scenes and impressions
of childhood, and can bring them to view
as vividly as though they were but occur-
rences of yesterday. Were there but
one-fourth as much money paid away, but
one-fourth as much time consumed, and
but one-fourth as much exertion and in-
dignity bestowed upon the proper cultiva-
tion, as there is expended upon their im-
provement and progress in reading, writ-
ing, and all scholastic attainments, (for
one may be a perfect Solomon in wis-
dom, and yet be vicious for want of cor-
rect, and early training—depth of know-
ledge does not necessarily imply depth of
virtue—) what an exceeding moral gen-
eration would be the next.

Literature.
The Moonlight Ride.
A number of years ago a gentleman at
Lallogdale, offered me a situation as head
groom, which I accepted. He had one
horse which was kept in a stable by him-
self, and was, without exception, the big-
gest and most savage of his kind I had ever
seen. There was not a single point
of a strong or fast horse about him.
He was black as ebony, and he was named
Satan, and really did he deserve the name.
He would fly at you like a dog,
upon him, and would strike you down
with his fore-foot, and strike under a
corner at you with his hind ones. He
had beaten all the rough riders, grooms
and jockeys in that part of the country.
After being in the place a few days, I
was asked by the gentleman, if I thought
I could make anything of Satan. I re-
plied that if he beat me, he would be the
only horse which had ever done so; but
still I considered him to be by far the most
savage I had ever seen. "Try him to-
morrow at one o'clock," said he, as he
turned to go away. "I will have a few
friends with me to see how you succeed."
I determined, however, to try him that
night, and without any witness to see
whether I succeed or not. My room
was over the stables, and as the moon
did not rise till eleven o'clock, I threw
myself upon the bedclothes, and, contrary
to my intention, fell asleep. When I
awoke, it was twelve, the moon was
shining brightly, and rendering every-
thing as visible as if it were day.
I went down to the stable with a bridle
prepared for the purpose, and a heavily
loaded whip in my hand. I knew that it
would be impossible to saddle him; and,
indeed, I should be safe on his bare
back, in the event of throwing himself
down. I opened the stable door gently,
and there he was prone on his side, his
legs and neck stretched out, as if I have
often seen horses lying after sore fatigue.
I clapped my knee upon his head, loosed
the collar that bound him, slipped the bit
into his mouth, buckled the throat band,
becked him out, and leaped upon his back,
before he had time to get his eyes right
opened. But upon them now he did, and
that with a vengeance; he pawed and
struck the walls with his fore feet, till
the fire flashed from the stones; and
then he reared till he fell right back up-
on the pavement. I was prepared for
this, and slipped off him as he went down,
and then leaped on him again as he rose.
I had not as yet touched him with a whip,
bridle, or spur; but now I gave him the
curb and the spur at the same instant.
He gave one mad bound, and then went
off at a rate that completely eclipsed the
speed of the fastest horse I had ever rid-
den. He could not trot, but his gallop
was unapproachable, and consisted in a
succession of leaps, performed with a
precision, velocity, and strength, abso-
lutely bewildering.
He fairly overturned all my precon-
ceived notions of a fast horse. On he
thundered, till we came under the shadow
of a fir wood, and then, whether out
of mischief or dread of the darkness, he
halted instantaneously, his fore feet so
close together that you might have put
them into a bucket. Owing to the im-
pression of his shoulders—for he had no
man withers than an ass—the way that
he jerked down his head, and the sud-
denness of the stop, a monkey, although
he had been holding on with his teeth,
must have been unseated

New Advertisements.
 New Goods—Thos. A. Harlow.
 Millinery—Thos. Nixon.
 A Lecture—Catholic Church.
 Rogers' Cullery—Rice Lewis & Son.
 To Merchants and Millowners—Rice Lewis & Son.
 County Fall Show—E. Jackson.
 Take Notice—M. Bond.
 Valuable Farm for Sale—Lewis Donham.
 Farm for Sale or to Rent—Wm. Wallis.
 Money to Lend—E. Fenton.
 Railroad Hotel for Sale—J. W. Kiteopp.
 Take Notice—Alfred Boudreau.
 Timber for Sale—Seth Ashton.

Train Time—Newmarket.
 To commence on Monday September 24th.
 Morning South.
 Express Train do. 8.42 a.m.
 Mail Train do. 6.38 p.m.
 Morning North.
 Mail Train do. 9.10 a.m.
 Express Train do. 6.10 p.m.

The Newmarket Era.

Newmarket, Friday, Sept. 27th, 1861.

General Summary.

We are requested to announce that Elder Lusk of the United States will preach in the Christian Church, Newmarket, Sabbath next, at the hour of 11 o'clock.

We have received a communication from Mr. Joseph Wood of King, but on account of the absence of the Editor will be obliged to lay it over till another week.

The Wesleyan Methodist S. School of Petch's Corners purpose holding a Tea Party on Thursday, Oct. 3rd. Tea to be served at 12 o'clock.

We direct the attention of the community to the announcement of a Lecture in the Catholic Church, Newmarket. As all present last year agreed that they heard a splendid lecture from the Very Rev. J. W. Walsby, we have a right to expect again a rich treat from the same Lecturer on the 15th of October—Com.

The Provincial Exhibition.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

WESTERN HOTEL, Tuesday morning, London, Sept. 21, 1861.

MR. PRINTER—Thinking it would be interesting to the readers of the *Newmarket Era* to learn some particulars regarding the success of the Provincial Exhibition we set down to note a few facts in connection therewith. Already it may be pronounced a success—for exceeding the Exhibition at Kingston—and in many things quite equal to that of Toronto—if not in advance.

The Show Grounds are beautifully arranged, and on entering the enclosure the visitor is at once captivated with the appearance of things as they present themselves. Some 20 acres are fenced—nearly in the centre stands the principal building, or palace. The first story is built of white brick, on a stone foundation; the second of wood—running up to a dome, one story being less in size than the other, on the same principle the temple is built at Sharon, differing in style, it being octagonal.

The stalls for cattle are erected in the back ground, and are ranged in the form of three sides of a square—extending from the military barracks down to the border of Lake Huron. Besides these, other structures are built in various parts of the grounds and tents erected, for the exhibition of such articles as the main building cannot accommodate. To the right of the grounds is a long shed of 100 feet for the show of carriages. On the other side—directly opposite, is a corresponding shed for Poultry &c., &c.

The arrangements for cattle are excellent—the first the visitors reaches are the Durhams—then Derons, Galloways, &c. Next is horses, and so on through all the various kinds of stock.

The main building this morning presents a very lively appearance. Exhibitors are all alive—rushing here and there—opening boxes, showing their various articles to advantage. Officers, too, are running hither and thither, at the beck of Tom, Dick and Harry, as circumstances appear to demand. One thing, giving most unnecessary trouble, might be avoided. The exhibitor does not know where to place his articles: no tickets or placards being posted to indicate where the various classes are to be located—and one must, as a consequence, hunt up a member of the Managing Committee before taking a position or attempting to locate whatever he may have to exhibit.

The grounds in front of the building are tastefully laid out with trees and shrubs. All irregularities in the surface have been smoothed down; while much has been done for the ease and to please the eye of the visitor. The Exhibition Building looks well. Instead of a fountain in the centre, a beautiful stand of flowers is placed—running up some fifteen feet high—presenting a very pleasing appearance.

London, like all the rest of the places, is taking advantage of circumstances: the hotel keepers and owners being determined to "make hay while the sun shines."—Onions for hotels, at other times, never charge to and from the cars; but now it is 12 1/2 cts each way. Board, at other times 34 cts per week, is now \$1.25 and 81 1/2—everything else in proportion.

The Editor.

A correspondent of the *Memphis Avalanche*, writing from the rebel camp at Batesville, Missouri, has this paragraph:—
 "This entire country is one vast interminable cornfield, intersected with impassable swamps and lagoons, which nothing can penetrate but bears, snapping turtles and alligators. The country is a perfect wilderness, full of life and energy, cheerful and bright. It is a spot of beauty, which is made, often at midnight, passing at full speed, through our camp, which is built in order to conceal our movements."

Foreign & Colonial.

Arrival of the Saxonia.

Suspension of order to send more Troops to Canada.—An Anglo-French Force to proceed to Mexico—Garibaldi Invited to the United States.

CAKE RACE, Sept. 21.
 The steamship *Saxonia* from Hamburg via Southampton on the 11th, arrived here today. She was intercepted by the *News Yacht*, at six o'clock Saturday morning. Her arrival was, three days later.

The *Peria* arrived at Liverpool on the 10th. The *Bohemian* at Londonderry on the 10th.

The policy of sending reinforcements to Canada is questioned, and the arrangements suspended for the present.

It is expected that a combined Anglo-French military and naval expedition will be organized against Mexico to obtain retributions for injuries to British and French interests.

Wheat advanced 2d to 3d. Corn a trifle higher. Provisions heavy.

Additional by the Saxonia.

Spain.

Spain was earnestly desirous of an adjustment that may end the prevailing horrors in Mexico, and foreign intervention is prayed for by the whole Mexican population.

As asserted that the Federal Cabinet at Washington will cordially co-operate, that it may potentiate the national claims without further delay.

The end of settlement of the consular account on the 10th inst., was attended with much confusion. Eight operators in all were compelled to suspend in one case for \$25,000.

Consols closed buoyant on the 10th at 93 1/2 to 94 for money.

The applications at the bank for gold were moderate. \$550,000 in gold has been sent into the bank since the last return.

FRANCE.

The Pays announces that an increase in the Artillery and Marine will shortly take place.

The *Paris* says that all the powers, without exception, acknowledge the truth of the allegations made by the Roman Government in protesting against Baron Ricasoli's assertions.

The *Constitutionnel* says that the mission of the French authorities in the Papal States is to make the integrity of the Holy See respected and maintain neutrality by barring the frontier to the passage of any armed band.

Rennes were heavy at 68 1/2. 95c. Spain in conjunction with England and France will intervene with the affairs of Mexico, by sending troops from Cuba.

ITALY.

The national fête at Naples passed off splendidly. The King and Garibaldi were loudly cheered.

The *Journal* of Rome officially declares that the passage in Baron Ricasoli's note, relative to Rome, is calumnious, and that it would be unworthy of the dignity of the Holy See, to make a reply to it. The *Journal* at the same time demonstrates the falsity of the assertions contained therein.

Gen. Guyon has ordered an army invasion by the Piedmontese, of the localities occupied by the French, who shall be required by force to submit.

At a meeting of the Oligarchs at Palermo a resolution was adopted declaring the temporal power of the Pope incompatible with, and contrary to, the mission of the Catholic Church.

It was rumored that the Minister of the United States at Brussels, had addressed a proposal to Garibaldi to take an important command in the federal army; and that Garibaldi had accepted it under certain reservations.

The Emperor of Brazil has recognized the kingdom of Italy.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor had received a deputation from the Lower House of Reichsrath who bore an address to him. He thanked them for the loyal manifestation of their sentiments.

TRKKEY.

The Montenegrins had evacuated Vienna and were accompanied by fifty Christian families.

French detachments of Turkish troops had arrived at Lennar.

Mohamed Pasha with a considerable force had marched against Reaziz and Eregero in Hessegero.

It was thought that the Turkish troops had crossed the Montenegrin frontier.

Advices from Manchester unfavourable. Market very dull and prices declining.

BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Flour not reported. Wheat firm, at an advance of 2d to 3d. Corn quiet, but all qualities advanced to a trifling extent. Pork easier. Lord firmer. Ashes firmer. Rye unchanged.

LONDON MARKET.

In the London market sugars were flat. Coffee firm. Tallow quiet.

Foreign & Colonial.

Arrival of the Saxonia.

Suspension of order to send more Troops to Canada.—An Anglo-French Force to proceed to Mexico—Garibaldi Invited to the United States.

CAKE RACE, Sept. 21.
 The steamship *Saxonia* from Hamburg via Southampton on the 11th, arrived here today. She was intercepted by the *News Yacht*, at six o'clock Saturday morning. Her arrival was, three days later.

The *Peria* arrived at Liverpool on the 10th. The *Bohemian* at Londonderry on the 10th.

The policy of sending reinforcements to Canada is questioned, and the arrangements suspended for the present.

It is expected that a combined Anglo-French military and naval expedition will be organized against Mexico to obtain retributions for injuries to British and French interests.

Wheat advanced 2d to 3d. Corn a trifle higher. Provisions heavy.

Additional by the Saxonia.

Spain.

Spain was earnestly desirous of an adjustment that may end the prevailing horrors in Mexico, and foreign intervention is prayed for by the whole Mexican population.

As asserted that the Federal Cabinet at Washington will cordially co-operate, that it may potentiate the national claims without further delay.

The end of settlement of the consular account on the 10th inst., was attended with much confusion. Eight operators in all were compelled to suspend in one case for \$25,000.

FRANCE.

The Pays announces that an increase in the Artillery and Marine will shortly take place.

The *Paris* says that all the powers, without exception, acknowledge the truth of the allegations made by the Roman Government in protesting against Baron Ricasoli's assertions.

The *Constitutionnel* says that the mission of the French authorities in the Papal States is to make the integrity of the Holy See respected and maintain neutrality by barring the frontier to the passage of any armed band.

Rennes were heavy at 68 1/2. 95c. Spain in conjunction with England and France will intervene with the affairs of Mexico, by sending troops from Cuba.

ITALY.

The national fête at Naples passed off splendidly. The King and Garibaldi were loudly cheered.

The *Journal* of Rome officially declares that the passage in Baron Ricasoli's note, relative to Rome, is calumnious, and that it would be unworthy of the dignity of the Holy See, to make a reply to it. The *Journal* at the same time demonstrates the falsity of the assertions contained therein.

Gen. Guyon has ordered an army invasion by the Piedmontese, of the localities occupied by the French, who shall be required by force to submit.

At a meeting of the Oligarchs at Palermo a resolution was adopted declaring the temporal power of the Pope incompatible with, and contrary to, the mission of the Catholic Church.

It was rumored that the Minister of the United States at Brussels, had addressed a proposal to Garibaldi to take an important command in the federal army; and that Garibaldi had accepted it under certain reservations.

The Emperor of Brazil has recognized the kingdom of Italy.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor had received a deputation from the Lower House of Reichsrath who bore an address to him. He thanked them for the loyal manifestation of their sentiments.

TRKKEY.

The Montenegrins had evacuated Vienna and were accompanied by fifty Christian families.

French detachments of Turkish troops had arrived at Lennar.

Mohamed Pasha with a considerable force had marched against Reaziz and Eregero in Hessegero.

It was thought that the Turkish troops had crossed the Montenegrin frontier.

Advices from Manchester unfavourable. Market very dull and prices declining.

BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Flour not reported. Wheat firm, at an advance of 2d to 3d. Corn quiet, but all qualities advanced to a trifling extent. Pork easier. Lord firmer. Ashes firmer. Rye unchanged.

LONDON MARKET.

In the London market sugars were flat. Coffee firm. Tallow quiet.

Foreign & Colonial.

Arrival of the Saxonia.

Suspension of order to send more Troops to Canada.—An Anglo-French Force to proceed to Mexico—Garibaldi Invited to the United States.

CAKE RACE, Sept. 21.
 The steamship *Saxonia* from Hamburg via Southampton on the 11th, arrived here today. She was intercepted by the *News Yacht*, at six o'clock Saturday morning. Her arrival was, three days later.

The *Peria* arrived at Liverpool on the 10th. The *Bohemian* at Londonderry on the 10th.

The policy of sending reinforcements to Canada is questioned, and the arrangements suspended for the present.

It is expected that a combined Anglo-French military and naval expedition will be organized against Mexico to obtain retributions for injuries to British and French interests.

Wheat advanced 2d to 3d. Corn a trifle higher. Provisions heavy.

Additional by the Saxonia.

Spain.

Spain was earnestly desirous of an adjustment that may end the prevailing horrors in Mexico, and foreign intervention is prayed for by the whole Mexican population.

As asserted that the Federal Cabinet at Washington will cordially co-operate, that it may potentiate the national claims without further delay.

The end of settlement of the consular account on the 10th inst., was attended with much confusion. Eight operators in all were compelled to suspend in one case for \$25,000.

FRANCE.

The Pays announces that an increase in the Artillery and Marine will shortly take place.

The *Paris* says that all the powers, without exception, acknowledge the truth of the allegations made by the Roman Government in protesting against Baron Ricasoli's assertions.

The *Constitutionnel* says that the mission of the French authorities in the Papal States is to make the integrity of the Holy See respected and maintain neutrality by barring the frontier to the passage of any armed band.

Rennes were heavy at 68 1/2. 95c. Spain in conjunction with England and France will intervene with the affairs of Mexico, by sending troops from Cuba.

ITALY.

The national fête at Naples passed off splendidly. The King and Garibaldi were loudly cheered.

The *Journal* of Rome officially declares that the passage in Baron Ricasoli's note, relative to Rome, is calumnious, and that it would be unworthy of the dignity of the Holy See, to make a reply to it. The *Journal* at the same time demonstrates the falsity of the assertions contained therein.

Gen. Guyon has ordered an army invasion by the Piedmontese, of the localities occupied by the French, who shall be required by force to submit.

At a meeting of the Oligarchs at Palermo a resolution was adopted declaring the temporal power of the Pope incompatible with, and contrary to, the mission of the Catholic Church.

It was rumored that the Minister of the United States at Brussels, had addressed a proposal to Garibaldi to take an important command in the federal army; and that Garibaldi had accepted it under certain reservations.

The Emperor of Brazil has recognized the kingdom of Italy.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor had received a deputation from the Lower House of Reichsrath who bore an address to him. He thanked them for the loyal manifestation of their sentiments.

TRKKEY.

The Montenegrins had evacuated Vienna and were accompanied by fifty Christian families.

French detachments of Turkish troops had arrived at Lennar.

Mohamed Pasha with a considerable force had marched against Reaziz and Eregero in Hessegero.

It was thought that the Turkish troops had crossed the Montenegrin frontier.

Advices from Manchester unfavourable. Market very dull and prices declining.

BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Flour not reported. Wheat firm, at an advance of 2d to 3d. Corn quiet, but all qualities advanced to a trifling extent. Pork easier. Lord firmer. Ashes firmer. Rye unchanged.

LONDON MARKET.

In the London market sugars were flat. Coffee firm. Tallow quiet.

Foreign & Colonial.

Arrival of the Saxonia.

Suspension of order to send more Troops to Canada.—An Anglo-French Force to proceed to Mexico—Garibaldi Invited to the United States.

CAKE RACE, Sept. 21.
 The steamship *Saxonia* from Hamburg via Southampton on the 11th, arrived here today. She was intercepted by the *News Yacht*, at six o'clock Saturday morning. Her arrival was, three days later.

The *Peria* arrived at Liverpool on the 10th. The *Bohemian* at Londonderry on the 10th.

The policy of sending reinforcements to Canada is questioned, and the arrangements suspended for the present.

It is expected that a combined Anglo-French military and naval expedition will be organized against Mexico to obtain retributions for injuries to British and French interests.

Wheat advanced 2d to 3d. Corn a trifle higher. Provisions heavy.

Additional by the Saxonia.

Spain.

Spain was earnestly desirous of an adjustment that may end the prevailing horrors in Mexico, and foreign intervention is prayed for by the whole Mexican population.

As asserted that the Federal Cabinet at Washington will cordially co-operate, that it may potentiate the national claims without further delay.

The end of settlement of the consular account on the 10th inst., was attended with much confusion. Eight operators in all were compelled to suspend in one case for \$25,000.

FRANCE.

The Pays announces that an increase in the Artillery and Marine will shortly take place.

The *Paris* says that all the powers, without exception, acknowledge the truth of the allegations made by the Roman Government in protesting against Baron Ricasoli's assertions.

The *Constitutionnel* says that the mission of the French authorities in the Papal States is to make the integrity of the Holy See respected and maintain neutrality by barring the frontier to the passage of any armed band.

Rennes were heavy at 68 1/2. 95c. Spain in conjunction with England and France will intervene with the affairs of Mexico, by sending troops from Cuba.

ITALY.

The national fête at Naples passed off splendidly. The King and Garibaldi were loudly cheered.

The *Journal* of Rome officially declares that the passage in Baron Ricasoli's note, relative to Rome, is calumnious, and that it would be unworthy of the dignity of the Holy See, to make a reply to it. The *Journal* at the same time demonstrates the falsity of the assertions contained therein.

Gen. Guyon has ordered an army invasion by the Piedmontese, of the localities occupied by the French, who shall be required by force to submit.

At a meeting of the Oligarchs at Palermo a resolution was adopted declaring the temporal power of the Pope incompatible with, and contrary to, the mission of the Catholic Church.

It was rumored that the Minister of the United States at Brussels, had addressed a proposal to Garibaldi to take an important command in the federal army; and that Garibaldi had accepted it under certain reservations.

The Emperor of Brazil has recognized the kingdom of Italy.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor had received a deputation from the Lower House of Reichsrath who bore an address to him. He thanked them for the loyal manifestation of their sentiments.

TRKKEY.

The Montenegrins had evacuated Vienna and were accompanied by fifty Christian families.

French detachments of Turkish troops had arrived at Lennar.

Mohamed Pasha with a considerable force had marched against Reaziz and Eregero in Hessegero.

It was thought that the Turkish troops had crossed the Montenegrin frontier.

Advices from Manchester unfavourable. Market very dull and prices declining.

BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Flour not reported. Wheat firm, at an advance of 2d to 3d. Corn quiet, but all qualities advanced to a trifling extent. Pork easier. Lord firmer. Ashes firmer. Rye unchanged.

LONDON MARKET.

In the London market sugars were flat. Coffee firm. Tallow quiet.

Foreign & Colonial.

Arrival of the Saxonia.

Suspension of order to send more Troops to Canada.—An Anglo-French Force to proceed to Mexico—Garibaldi Invited to the United States.

CAKE RACE, Sept. 21.
 The steamship *Saxonia* from Hamburg via Southampton on the 11th, arrived here today. She was intercepted by the *News Yacht*, at six o'clock Saturday morning. Her arrival was, three days later.

The *Peria* arrived at Liverpool on the 10th. The *Bohemian* at Londonderry on the 10th.

The policy of sending reinforcements to Canada is questioned, and the arrangements suspended for the present.

It is expected that a combined Anglo-French military and naval expedition will be organized against Mexico to obtain retributions for injuries to British and French interests.

Wheat advanced 2d to 3d. Corn a trifle higher. Provisions heavy.

Additional by the Saxonia.

Spain.

Spain was earnestly desirous of an adjustment that may end the prevailing horrors in Mexico, and foreign intervention is prayed for by the whole Mexican population.

As asserted that the Federal Cabinet at Washington will cordially co-operate, that it may potentiate the national claims without further delay.

The end of settlement of the consular account on the 10th inst., was attended with much confusion. Eight operators in all were compelled to suspend in one case for \$25,000.

FRANCE.

The Pays announces that an increase in the Artillery and Marine will shortly take place.

The *Paris* says that all the powers, without exception, acknowledge the truth of the allegations made by the Roman Government in protesting against Baron Ricasoli's assertions.

The *Constitutionnel* says that the mission of the French authorities in the Papal States is to make the integrity of the Holy See respected and maintain neutrality by barring the frontier to the passage of any armed band.

Rennes were heavy at 68 1/2. 95c. Spain in conjunction with England and France will intervene with the affairs of Mexico, by sending troops from Cuba.

ITALY.

The national fête at Naples passed off splendidly. The King and Garibaldi were loudly cheered.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Farm for Sale or to Rent

FOR SALE or to Rent, that well known Farm, late Lot No. 23, in the 4th Concession of Whitby, containing 100 ACRES, of which 70 are under good cultivation, and the remainder is a good Plank Road and Frame Barn. And other outbuildings erected thereon, also a good ORCHARD in bearing condition. There are two wells of water. For terms and particulars apply to the undersigned, Lot No. 27, in the 2nd Concession of Whitby.

W.M. WALLIS.

Whitby, Sept. 25, 1861.

Two Days' show. Nearly \$500 in Prizes.

NORTH YORK

Electoral Agricultural Society.

THE above Society will hold its Fourth Annual

FALL SHOW

OF STOCK,

PRODUCE, IMPLEMENTS,

MANUFACTURES, FINE ARTS,

IN THE VILLAGE OF NEWMARKET,

On Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 15th and 16th, 1861.

When the following Premiums will be awarded:

Horses.

Best span Draught Horses in Harness \$5

2nd best do do do 3

3rd best do do do 3

Best span Horses for general purposes, in Harness 5

2nd best do do do 3

3rd best do do do 3

Best span Carriage Horses, in Harness 5

2nd best do do do 3

3rd best do do do 3

Best single Horse or Mare, in Harness 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best single Horse in Saddle 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best two-year-old Entire Horse 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best two-year-old Gelding or Filly 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best yearling Colt or Filly 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Spring Colt or Filly 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Cattle.

Best fat Or, Steer, Cow or Heifer 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Cow 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best two-year-old Heifer 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best yearling Heifer 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Bull Calf dropped since 1st Jan. 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Galloway Bull Calf do 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Heifer Calf dropped since 1st Jan. 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best yoke Working Oxen 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Sheep.

Best Ram, two shear and over 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Ram, one shear do 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Ram Lamb do 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best pen two Fat Sheep 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best pen two Ewes, (eggs) 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best pen two yearling Ewes 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best pen two Ewe Lambs 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Southdown Ram 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Southdown Ewe 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Boar, (large breed) 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Boar, (small breed) 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Sow, (small breed) 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Sow, (large breed) 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Boar Pig for 1861 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Sow Pig for 1861 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Boar Pig for 1861 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Sow Pig for 1861 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Boar Pig for 1861 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Sow Pig for 1861 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Boar Pig for 1861 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Sow Pig for 1861 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Boar Pig for 1861 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Sow Pig for 1861 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Boar Pig for 1861 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Sow Pig for 1861 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Boar Pig for 1861 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Sow Pig for 1861 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Boar Pig for 1861 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Sow Pig for 1861 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Boar Pig for 1861 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Sow Pig for 1861 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Boar Pig for 1861 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Sow Pig for 1861 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Boar Pig for 1861 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Sow Pig for 1861 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Boar Pig for 1861 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Sow Pig for 1861 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Boar Pig for 1861 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Sow Pig for 1861 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Boar Pig for 1861 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Sow Pig for 1861 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Boar Pig for 1861 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Sow Pig for 1861 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Boar Pig for 1861 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Sow Pig for 1861 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Boar Pig for 1861 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Sow Pig for 1861 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Boar Pig for 1861 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Sow Pig for 1861 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Boar Pig for 1861 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Sow Pig for 1861 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Boar Pig for 1861 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Sow Pig for 1861 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Boar Pig for 1861 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Sow Pig for 1861 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Boar Pig for 1861 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Sow Pig for 1861 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Boar Pig for 1861 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Sow Pig for 1861 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Boar Pig for 1861 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Sow Pig for 1861 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Boar Pig for 1861 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Sow Pig for 1861 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Boar Pig for 1861 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Sow Pig for 1861 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Boar Pig for 1861 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Sow Pig for 1861 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Boar Pig for 1861 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Sow Pig for 1861 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Boar Pig for 1861 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Sow Pig for 1861 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Boar Pig for 1861 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Sow Pig for 1861 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Boar Pig for 1861 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Sow Pig for 1861 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Boar Pig for 1861 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Sow Pig for 1861 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Boar Pig for 1861 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Sow Pig for 1861 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Boar Pig for 1861 3

2nd best do do do 2

3rd best do do do 2

Best Sow Pig for 1861 3

